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June 7, 1911, when I heard its oft repeated "pip pip pip" always three times with an interval before the next call. I found him perched on the peak of a dead pine along a hemlock clad gully.

**Buteo platypterus.** BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—The only time I ever observed this hawk hereabouts, was on April 24, 1913, when I not only heard the familiar plaintive cry, but observed the bird clearly as it flew along the willow-fringed shore of Lake Keoka. It is singular that the Broad-wing does not occur here as a breeder for the moist woodland of Potter swamp would be an ideal nesting haunt for it. This is the only noted occurrence during 29 years of active field work.

**Olor columbianus.** WHISTLING SWAN.—Five of these graceful swans descended into the west branch of Lake Keoka during a snow storm on November 13, 1919, remaining all afternoon and night. So far as I am aware this is the first occurrence of swans hereabouts since November 1, 1905, when five appeared on Lake Keoka near Penn Yan. Of the latter one was reported killed on November 25.

Just previous to November 13, 1919, five swans were reported on Seneca Lake which were probably the same birds, that were seen here.—CLARENCE F. STONE, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**Notes from Springfield, Mass.** **Aluco pratincola.** BARN OWL.—About the first of last December a Barn Owl was taken in Forest Park, in Springfield. There are but two other records of the presence of representatives of this species of bird in this part of the Connecticut valley.

**Spizella monticola monticola.** TREE SPARROW.—In February, 1916, ten Tree Sparrows were taken alive in Longmeadow, a suburb of Springfield, banded, and then liberated. This act was done on premises where, for a long time during the colder months of each year, wild birds had been liberally supplied with food. Three of these banded birds returned and made their home on these premises during each of the two succeeding winters. During the season of 1918 and 1919 the house on this lot was closed, and it was not known whether any of these birds were then present or not. This winter the house was again occupied, and food provided for the birds, and two of these Tree Sparrows appeared there, each wearing the band that was placed on its leg four years ago.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

**Notes from St. Louis, Mo.**—Four Whistling Swans(*Olor columbianus*) were seen on Dardenne Island, Mississippi River, about ten miles above the mouth of Illinois River, March, 1919.

They are the first wild swans seen in this locality in many years—I found only one old fisherman and trapper who could recall seeing swans in this locality before, and he stated they were the first he had seen since the early nineties. I saw these four adults on the Island, March 20, 1919, at 10:42 A. M., and approached within fifty yards of them in a motor boat. They were such a grand sight, I did not attempt to collect a specimen. They were first seen in this locality about March 1, 1919.

A Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) was killed at Golden Eagle, Ill., on the Mississippi River, October 25, 1919. It was a fine adult male, the first seen in this locality in many years, and was shot by C. A. Vogel.—F. ROY DEAN, *St. Louis, Missouri*.

**Merrem's 'Beytrage.'**—As is well known, Merrem's 'Beytrage zur besondern Geschichte der Vögel' consists of two parts published in 1784 and 1786, both in German. A Latin edition of both parts appeared in 1786.

Recently Dr. C. W. Richmond wrote me that there was some question about the names which appear on the plates of the first part. A copy before him when he wrote had only German names, while the copy that he had consulted some time before in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, according to his memoranda, had both German and Latin names, as is the case with the second part. Upon examining this latter copy I find that Dr. Richmond is correct. It is, however, perfectly evident that the Latin names have been added after the plates had been engraved, for while the German names are centered, the Latin ones are placed either before or after them wherever there was more space, and are in a different hand. At first I was of the opinion that they had been written by hand, but after a very careful examination I am convinced that they have been etched into the plate as there is some difference in the color of the ink on the several plates, some being jet black while others are decidedly brown, and in every case the Latin names correspond in tone with the rest of the plate. Moreover the handwriting of the Latin names in part one is the same as that of all the names in part two.

The conclusion is therefore obvious that the 1784 edition of part one was printed without Latin names, but that when part two appeared the engraver added Latin names to the plates of part one and an extra edition was printed to accompany part two, although the date was not changed. The result is that the names *Cotinga rubra* and *C. cuprea* (Plate 1); *Gracula nobilis* (Plate 2); *G. chrysoptera* (Plate 3); *Mellisuga coccinea* (Plate 4); *Merops spiza* (Plate 5); and *Muscicapa ferruginea* (Plate 6) have no standing from this part at 1784 but date, so far as this work is concerned, from 1786.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

**Erratum.** The memorial to the late William Brewster, adopted by the Nuttall Ornithological Club and published in 'The Auk' for January, p. 27, was prepared by Mr. F. B. White, not "E. B. White" as printed.—*Ed.*